BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1818. [NUMBER 1352.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT there will be sold by auction, on Saturday next the 25th instant, at noon, ninety six Bales of BHOWNUGGER COTTON, belonging to the Honorable Company.

The Cotton may be inspected at the Hon'ble Company's Screws; and the conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. T. GOODWIN,
Warehouse Keeper & Com. Ac.

BOMBAY.
Warehouse Keeper & Com. Ac. Office,
22d July 1818.

જાહેર • ખબર • થાએ

એવીને • શરકારી • ગાશડી ૯૬ ભાવનગર • નીછે • તે • આવતા • શ • નીચાર ના • દંને • બપોરે • તારીખ ૨૫ આચ • મહી નામા • લેખાંકુ • કરીને • વેચી • જશે *

૩કુ • શરકારના • વીશકુમા • જબને • જોવો • ને • ૩કુનો • કરાર • અટાર વખતે • જાણ • કીધો • જશે—તારીખ ૨૨ જુલાઇ • શને ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી *

R. T. GOODWIN,
W. K. & Com. Acc.

શ્રી

જ્યાજીર ખેચર છેણે

ખેછીજેષ્ર ભ્રગીશ્ચ ચેગહે ૭૬ ભાદજગર છેધીશ્વછેત તેણેતેરા જપરી તેનંપ્રછગી ત.ગીછે ૨૬ સછેભજ્ઞેગીશ્વેન્નપ ભજ્ઞજગીભશ્વે ભતીશ્વ

સ્કણ્ર્ભ્રર્ચે ધીત્જીભજ્ઞ . ભછે ભધીનંપાછપે ધણીજ્ઞકુચભ્રભર ભજ્ઞર્ધીક્રીચેપેજ્ઞેજ્ઞભણધીન્ન ભઈ શ તીગીછે 22 ભછે ઊશઈ ઇનં ૧૮૧૮ ઈજ્ઞધી *

R. T. GOODWIN,
War. Keep. & Com. Acct.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the monthly general sale of the Hon'ble Company's WOOLLENS, METALS, COCHINEAL and other STORES, will take place on Saturday the 1st of August, and continue for one week.

The sale each day will commence at noon.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. T. GOODWIN,
T. G. GARDINER,
Commerce. Gen. Sales.

BOMBAY,
General Sale Room,
23d July 1818.

જાહેર • ખબર • થાએ

એવીને • શરકારી • બનાત • તથા • ધાતુ તથા • ફીરમીજ • તથા • બીજી • જનશની • ફર • મહીનાની • વકરી • શનીચારને • દંને • તારીખ ૧ આગશના • દાડે • થાશે • ને • તે • વકરી • એક • ફકતા • શુધી • જારી • રહેશે *

વકરી • દર • દીને • બપોરે • ચાલુ • થાશે તારીખ ૨૩ માહે • જુલાઇ • શને ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી *

R. T. GOODWIN,
War. Keep. & Com. Acct.

શ્રી

જ્યાજીર ખેચર છેણે

ખેછીજેષ્ર ભ્રગીશ્વ ચેગહે ૭૬ ભાદજગર છેધીશ્વછેત તેણેતેરા જપરી તેનંપ્રછગી ત.ગીછે ૨૬ સછેભજ્ઞેગીશ્વેન્નપ ભજ્ઞજગીભશ્વે ભતીશ્વ

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R. T. GOODWIN,
War. Keep. & Com. Acct.

IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale,

Seized by Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias *of* FRAMJEE CAWASJEE,
AGAINST
STEPHEN JOHN CROSS.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
IN THE MARINE YARD,
On MONDAY the 3d day of Augt. next,
AT 12 O'CLOCK AT NOON,
THE GOOD SHIP CALLED

DUNCAN,
OF 3 MASTS
AND NOW LYING IN THE
BOMBAY HARBOUR,
WITH ALL STORES COMPLETE,
CAPTAIN BOLES,
COMMANDER.

The Condition of Sale will be made known at the time of Sale.

BOMBAY, G. W. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, SHERIFF
22d July 1818.

શરીફ • શેલ

ખબર • ફેછ થી • આપીએનેં • શોમવાર ને • દીને • તારીખ ૩ આગશટ • આવતા • મહીનાની • ફલાક ૧૨ ને • વખતે • મરીન આડમાં • વેચાશે • શાકુ • વાંફાંણ ૧ નાંમે • ડફંન • તરણ • ડોલતુ • નાગરેલુછે • સુખછના ભારાપર • તેનો • શોમાંન • શ્રુધા • ફપતાંન • ભકુલ • ફમેનદર • તે • મીલકત • છશટીરી ન • જાંન • ફરાશનીછે • તે • શરીફે • ટાય • મા રીને • ફબજ • ફીધેલીછે • શ્રી • ફદરાબખ • રી ફાડર • ફોરતની • ડીફરીથી • ફરોંમજી • ફા વશજની • ફરીઆદી • બાબદ—શ્રી • ભુખ ડની • તા • ૨૩ જુલાઇ • શને ૧૮૧૮ *

FIRST MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY,

FOR THE YEAR 1818.

SECOND CLASS.

A list of prizes drawn in the above class of tickets sold by Messrs. ANDERSON and Co. as follows, vizt.

Nos. 389 364 3514 3515 2415 2401 3554 396 375 3585 3511 6720 1425 2736 3428 6612 39 and 2602, each pagodas 50, which will be paid on application at their office on Wednesday next the 29th instant, after the usual government deductions &c. as well as all blank tickets if returned in time.

Bombay 14th *July* 1818.

ASIATIC JOURNAL.

THE Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register for British India and its dependencies, containing Original Communications, Memoirs, History, Antiquities, and Poetry, Review of Publications, Debates at the East India House, Proceedings at the Colleges, Military and Commercial Intelligence, Appointments, Promotions, Resignations, Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Shipping Intelligence, List of Passengers, and Ship Letter Mails, List of Company's Shipping, Notices of Sales, London Markets, Price Currents, Variation of India Exchanges, Company's Securities &c. &c.

London, March 31st 1818.

A few Copies of the above Work for the month of October 1817, to 31st March 1818, inclusive, just received per Ship Bombay Merchant, from London, may be had on application at Messrs. ANDERSON and Co's Office, at 2 Rupees per Copy.

Messrs. A. & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Public, at this Presidency and Subordinate Stations, that as their Correspondents will continue to send the regular Numbers by every Ship leaving England, such Persons as may be willing to become Subscribers to this interesting Work, will be pleased to send in their names to Messrs. A. & Co.

Price to Subscribers 18 Rs. per Annum,
To non Subscribers 24 Ditto.

Bombay, July 22d 1818.

W. PARRY & Co.

ARCHITECTS, COACH AND HARNESS MAKERS &C.

BEG to inform the Public that they are carrying on the above business in all its branches, and that they will undertake the construction of all description of Carriages, Buggies, Howdahs, and Palanquins.

And they respectfully request those Gentlemen, who may favor them with their commands, will be pleased to address by note, as they regret having incurred the displeasure of several Gentlemen in consequence of some persons having erroneously stated that PARRY and Co. would not undertake repairs; they beg to add that repairs of every description will be undertaken and completed with neatness, strength and dispatch, on most reasonable terms.

They have on their premises, for sale, from COLLINS and Co. at Calcutta, Shigrampoes and Buggies, with or without Harness; also, of their own construction, a new, elegant, light and strong Carriage, and Buggy, a second hand Chariot, Buggies, Shigrampoes, and a Tilbury with Horse and Harness.

Bombay Green, 26th July 1818.

Passage to England,

THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIP

FAIRLIE,
COMMANDED BY
THOMAS E. WARD, Esq.

IS expected to arrive here from Calcutta in the month of November, or December next, and having accommodations of a very superior description, will afford to families and others, a most eligible opportunity of returning to England. Persons desirous of treating for passage by her, may learn particulars by applying at the office of Messrs. FORBES and Co. where a plan of her accommodations may be seen.

Bombay 25th July 1818.

FREIGHT
To Madras and Calcutta,
WILL SAIL SOON
THE FAST SAILING GRAB SHIP

ASIA FELIX,
AND WILL RECEIVE FREIGHT
FOR THE ABOVE PORTS,
BY APPLYING AT THE OFFICE OF
SIR ROGER D' FARIA'S.
Bombay 25th July 1818.

નોલ • શ્રી • મદરાજ • તથા • ફલફતાનો

શારો • ચાલનારો • ગોરાણ • નાંમે • આશી આશેલી ફશ • એ • ગોરાણ • વેલો • ઉપરશે એ • ઉપર • જબેલા • બદરનો • નોલનો • માલ

લેરો·તે·શર·રાજર·દે·ક્રારીઆની·ફા
પ્રીશમાં·ક્રમ્પેઆથી·ફુપર·લખેલા·બંદ
રનો·નોલ·લેશે *

તારીખ ૨૫ મી·જુલાઇ ૧૮૧૮

Ferrar & Eduljee,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next, the 27th instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS

IN MEADOW STREET,

THE Household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, China, Glass & Queen's Ware &c. &c. &c. the property of a Gentleman leaving the settlement: likewise a handsome set of 12 varnished prints by Morland.

Also on the same day, an entire Invoice of Saddlery just imported, consisting of Cavalry and Hunting Saddles and Bridles complete, Brass and Plated Mounted Buggy Harness, one set of Chariot Harness &c. &c. &c.

Bombay 25th July 1818.

Ferrar & Eduljee,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next,

TWO Trunks of Quills, Wafers, Sealing Wax and Black lead pencils, imported per BRIDGET; for and on account of the Shippers.

Bombay 25th July 1818.

Gold Watch Lost,

LARGE, Plain, Capped and Jewelled, white dial plate with second hands, figured, double cased, square loop; maker's name, Brockbank's London, on the dial paper in the case "Oc'onnor, Successor to Fivey Capel St. Dublin", this may have been taken out—Number not known.—Whoever will bring the said watch to the Police office Bombay, shall receive a reward of Ten Gold Mohurs.

Bombay 23d July 1818

ADVERTISEMENT,

A SMALL AND SELECT INVESTMENT arrived by the *Surat Castle*, from the first houses in London, will be exposed for sale by the proprietor, on Tuesday next the 28th inst. at a house in Millitary square, formerly the office of the Quarter Master General;

Bombay 25th July 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT PANDOORANGJEE SHAMSETT, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, did make and publish his last will and Testament in writing, duly executed and attested, and thereby bequeathed and devised all his real and personal property to his only Widow ANPOORNABOY and to his only Son JAGONATH PANDOORUNGSETT; and the Testator thereby directed that his said Widow and Son should live together in the House he occupied at the time of his decease; that the said Testator soon after the making of his said will departed this life, and his said Widow and Son not being able to agree and live together peaceably, a division of the Property of the said deceased took place, and a Release in full of all claims was executed by the said ANPOORNABOY to the said JUGUNNATH PANDOORUNGSETT; that the said JAGUNNATH PANDOORUNGSETT hath lately obtained probate of the will of his said late Father in the Recorder's Court, and being the only son and heir at law of the said PANDOORUNGJEE SHAMSETT, deceased, he is empowered by the Hindoo Laws to mortgage, sell and dispose of all or any part of the real or Personal property of the said Testator so bequeathed and devised to him, and not given up by him to ANPOORNABOY the Widow of he said Testator, notwithstanding the following clause contained in the said Will of the said Testator (that is to say) "but power is not given to mortgage "this immoveable property or to sell it, "it is only to be enjoyed from genera- "tion to generation"—and that immediate legal proceedings will be instituted by the said JAGUNNATH PANDORONJEESETT to prosecute the person or persons who caused to be inserted in the Bombay Courier of the 18th Instant the advertisement respecting the above clause in the Will of the said Testator.—Bombay 25th July 1818.

ખબર·ફીઆંથી·આપીએચને

મરનાર·ફીનકુ·પાકુરંગજી·શામશેટ મુમબઇનો·રેવાશી·ફતો·તે·ઘણીએ · પોતાનો·વીલ·ફ્રીધોછે·તે·વીલમાં·પોતા ની·શરવે·મીલકત·પોતાની·બાઇરી · નાંમે·અનપુરના·બાઇ·તથા·પોતાનો · એકેલો·છોકરો·નાંમે·જગાનનાથ·પાકુરં ગશેટ·એ·લોકોને·શરવે·આપીકુછે·અ ને·તે·મરનારનાં·વીલમાં·ફુકમ·ફ્રીધીછે ને·એ·બાઇ·એની·ઘરીઆણી · તથા · એ·છોકરો·એ·મરનાર·મરતી·વખત·જે ગેરમાં·રેહેતો·તે·ગેરમાં·એકતુ·રેહે વુ·એ·મરનાર·વીલ·ફ્રીધા·પછી·મરીગી એછે·ને·એની·ઘરીઆણી·તથા·છોક રો·એ·બે·જંનમાં·એકતુ·શાબાથી·રેવા ઇકુ·નહી·તેથી·એ·મરનારનાં· મીલક તનો·લાગ·થએએછે ને·એ·બાબત · ફારગતી·ફુલ·ફલરાંમ·ન·દાવાનો·બા ઇ·અનપુરનાબાઇએ·જગાનનાથ·પાકુરં ગ·શેઠ·ને·લખી·આપીછે—તેજ·જગાન નાથ·પાકુરંગ·શેઠે·શ્રી·રીકાડર·શાફેબ નાં·ફોરટ·મધેથી·પોટાના·મરનાર·બા પનાં·વીલનો·પવર·લીધોછે·અને·એજ ઘણી·એકેલો·છોકરો·તથા·વારશ·મર નાર·પાકુરંગજી·શામશેઠનોછે·અને·એ ને·ફીનકુના·શાશતર·માફક·જોફળી મરનારાએ·પોતાના·વીલમાં·લખીને·જ નાવીકુછે·જે·ફાએમ·મીલકત·એનાથી ગીરવી·રાખવાને·અગર·વેચવાનો · અ ખતીઆર·નથી·પંણ·એનો·કુપજ·આદ એાલાડ·શ્રુદ્ધી·જેવો·તોબી·એ·છોકરા ને·અખતીઆર·મરનારની·થેરી·અગા ર·શરવે·મીલકત·ગીરવી·રાખવાનો·અ ગર·વેચવાનોછે·એ·છોકરાએ· મરનાર ની·ઘરીઆણી·અનપુરનાબાઇને·આ પેએલો·નથી·એ·વાશતે·જે·ઘણી· અગા ર·ઘણીએએ·ફોરીઅર·ફારીશમાં·તા રીખ ૧૮ મી·આએ·મઈનાંનીએ·૭૫ા વીકુ·ફતુ·જે·મરનારનાં·વીલનાં · લખે આ·માફક·એ·ઘણીની·મીલકત·ગીર વી·તથા·વેચાએ·નહી·તે·ઘણી · કુપર· જગાનનાથ·પાકુરંગ·શેઠ·વેકેલી · ફરી આદ·ફરવાનોછે *

તા· ૨૪ મી·જુલાઇ ૧૮૧૮

ADVERTISEMENT.

THAT WASSOODEW GOVINDJEE, Carpenter, has contracted with LUXIMON BAPPOO Senoy Cottoe, to mortgage his dwelling House situate in the Carpenter Street opposite to the house of BHICCA GHOGARY, Carpenter: if any person or persons have prior mortgage, claim, or inheritable right, he or they are hereby requested to make the same known to LUXIMON BAPPOO Senoy within seven days from the date hereof, or otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay 24th July 1818.

જાહેર·ખબર

શ્રુતાર·વાશદેવ·ગોવીનદજીએ·શાન વી·લખશમંણ·બાપુ·ખોટો·એ · ઘણી· શાથે·પોટાનુ·ગીરવી·ગેફેર·રાખવાનુ· શાતુ·ફ્રીકુછે·એ·ગેફેર·બાફારફ્રોટ·દન ફ્રન·રોડ·ફુપર·શ્રુતાર·ચાલીમાંછે·એ· ગેફેરની·શાંમળે·લીખા·ગોગારી·શ્રુતા રનુ·ગેફેરછે·ફરએફ્ક·જોફ્ક·અગાર·જોફો પાશે·આગાલનો·ગીરવી·દાવો·ફોએ · અગાર·ફોળનો·વારશો·ફોએતો·તે · ઘ ણીને·અરજ·ફરીને·માંગેએને·આજથી દંન ૭ માં·શાનવી·લખશમંણ·બાપુને · આવીને·જાફેર·ફરે·નફીતો·એ·દાવો · ફળુલ·ફરશે·નફી *

તારીખ ૨૪ મી·જુલાઇ ૧૮૧૮

ADVERTISEMENT,

THAT AZMOODEEN bin MAHOMED ALLY GOOLBARY and MAHOMED ESMAIL bin MAHOMED ALLY GOOLBARY, Sons and representatives of MAHOMED ALLY GOOLBARY, have sold to TUCKERKHETTA DAMJEE, their father's house, situate at Dongrey in Cooley street near the Custom house and opposite to the Screws of NEMCHUND AMICHUND without the Town Walls, for Rupees 1267.—If any Person or Persons have Mortgage, Claim, or inheritable right, he or they are hereby requested to make the same known to KHETTA DAMJEE within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay 23d July 1818.

જાહેર·ખબર

અજમુદીન·બીન·મફમંદ·અલી·ગુલબારે·તથા·મફમંદ·[illegible] ફમંદ·અલી·ગુલબારે·મરનાર·મફમંદ અલી·ગુલબારેનાં·છોફરા·તથા·વફીલ એ·ઘણીએાએ·પોટાનાં·બાપનુ·ગેફેર· ઠફર·ખેતા·દાંમજીને·વેચુછે·પરત · કુપી આ ૧૨૬૭ વાશતે·એ·ગેફેર·કુગારી · ફુપર·ફોલીનાં·એકેલામાંછે · બારફોટ ની·માંડવી·આગાલછે·એની·શાંમળે·ને મચંદ·અમીચંદનો·જશફકુછે·એ·ફુપર· ફરએફ્ક·જોફ્ક·અગર·જોફોનો·ગીરવી· દાવો·ફોએ·અગર·વારશો·ફોએતો·તે ઘણી·પાશે·અરજ·ફરેચને·આનથી·દંન ૧૪ માં·ખેતા·દાંમજીને·આવીને·જાફેર ફરે·તેઆર·પછી·એ·દાવો·ફળુલ · ફર શે·નફી—તા· ૨૩ મી·જુલાઇ ૧૮૧૮

ADVERTISEMENT.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

In the goods of GOOLAB COONVER, Hindu, late of Surat, inhabitant, the Widow of BALCRUSTNA SHREECRUSTNA, late of Surat, Hindu inhabitant, Deceased.

APPLICATION for letters of Administration in the above goods, having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, by TARVADDY SHRECRUSTNA ARZOONJEE of Surat, Hindu Shroff, and inhabitant, all persons concerned in the said estate are hereby apprised thereof. Dated the 24th of July 1818.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર·ખબર

શ્રી·રીકાડર·શાફેબનાં·ફોરટમાં

મરનાર·ગોલાબ·ફુવર·ફીડવાંની·શ્રી શ્રુરતની·રેવાશંન·ફતી·અને·એ·બાબ મરનાર·ફીનકુ·બાબકરૂશતનાં·શ્રી·ફરૂ તનાં·શ્રુરતનો·રેવાશી·ફતો·તેની·ઘણી એાણી·ફતી·એનાં·મીલકત·ફુપર·તર વારી·ફીનકુ·શ્રી·ફરૂશતનાં · મરજુન જી·શ્રુરતનો·શરાફ·એ·ઘણીએ·શ્રી·ચુ મબકનાં·રીકાડર·શાફેબનાં·ફોરટમધે આવીને·અરજ·ફરેછેજે·એ·મરનાર·બાં બનો·વફીલાત·નાંચુ·એનાંને·આપીએ એ·વાશતે·શરવે·જોફ્ક·એ·બાબનાંમી બકતનાં·બાબશતા·ફોએ·તે·ઘણીને · એ·વાશતે·જાફેર·ફીધુછે *

તા· ૨૪ મી·જુલાઇ ૧૮૧૮

ADVERTISEMENT.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the goods of HAJEE EBRAIM, late of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, Deceased.

APPLICATION for Letters of Administration in the above goods having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay by PRAGJEE JAIVANT of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, all persons concerned in the said estate are hereby apprised thereof. Dated the 24th of July 1818.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JAMES MORRISON Esq. late Assistant Surgeon in the Military Service of the United Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder to WILLIAM BLACK, Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, one of the Executors therein named; all persons who stand indebted to the Estate or the said deceased are requested forthwith to make payment of their respective debts to the Executor, and all those who may have claims thereon, to send in accounts thereof without delay.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 24th July 1818.

For Sale,

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK forms of POWERS OF ATTORNEY for receiving dividends on India Stock &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15TH JULY 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to sea on sick certificate, to Assistant Surgeon Gordon, for four months from the date of his embarkation.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20TH JULY 1818.

The following appointment and promotion are ordered to take place.

Medical Establishment.

Surgeon Thomas Tod Mardon, to be Superintending Surgeon, vice Philipps,—Date of appointment and rank 4th July 1818.

Promotion.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Thomas Marshall, to be full Surgeon, vice Carnagie, deceased,—do. do. do.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST JULY 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Walter Scott, to the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruiser Benares, in succession to Mr. Mitchell; and Sub Assistant Surgeon Bly to do duty on board the Hon'ble Company's Cruiser Vestal, until further orders.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

THE COURIER,

JULY 25, 1818.

The following short but interesting account of the new coinage of gold and silver, we copy from the Daily Advertiser.

"The greatest activity still prevails at the mint. So powerful indeed is the machinery and so complete every department of that splendid establishment, that ten thousand pounds of gold & silver are melted & cast into ingots, and three hundred and fifty thousand coins stamped every day. The bank tokens to the amount of three millions sterling are now calling in. The recoining of the old plain shillings is said to have cost government £520,000."

When we find that these beautiful coins are made with so much facility and expedition, and compare them with such as circulate here, which are more like school boys' dumps than coins, we cannot refrain from expressing our surprize that the use of machinery for coining has not become general throughout India. We should not then hear such daily complaints of the exactions and impositions of the shroffs, and we should no longer suffer the losses we do by counterfeits, great numbers of which are now in circulation. These are made of copper covered with a thick coat of silver leaf, and bear the same impression as the newest coins issued from the pay office.

Our brother of the Gazette doubts the authenticity of the note of the Duke of Richelieu to the allied powers, of which we gave a translation in our last number. We shall content ourselves with observing that we place implicit reliance on the fidelity and means of correct information of our private correspondent, and that we have not the slightest doubt of the genuineness of the document in question.

The free trader Wellington for Liverpool will proceed the first favorable opportunity; probably the 30th instant, being the first day of the springs. The Bombay Castle, also for Liverpool, will sail about the 2d August, and letters to be forwarded by her will be received at the office of Messrs. J. Leckie and Co. The Ann for London will sail about the same time. The free traders, Bombay Merchant for London and Bridget for Liverpool, will be the next ships ready, and they will sail between the 10th and 15th of the ensuing month.

The Calcutta journals to the 1st instant, and Madras papers to the 9th instant, just received, contain but little interesting information. The Prince Regent had arrived at Madras, having left England the 31st March.

We are happy to learn that the last accounts from Jaulna respecting the Cholera Morbus are of a favorable nature. At that time no rain had fallen there, and the disease had so considerably abated that sanguine hopes were entertained it would disappear altogether, after the first fall of rain. There have been we believe no official reports received of its having reached the territories immediately under this Government, and we have great satisfaction in being able to state that there is not present more sickness on this island than is usual at this season of the year; the European troops are remarkably healthy.

Since writing the foregoing paragraph, we have been favored with the following extract of a letter, from Poona 21st July;

The Cholera Morbus is fast coming down to us and indeed several people have already had attacks. One has been cured according to order, that is with calomel on the, tongue and a draft of laudanum over it: nothing would stay on his stomach without the calomel, and this seems to be the great benefit of that medicine, for the man's mouth was not made sore and he is recovered."

As, however, this letter is not from a professional gentleman, and does not state that any deaths occurred at Poonah in consequence of the attacks, we are led to hope that the disease there is not the epidemic which has committed such fatal ravages on the other side of India.

We insert the following copies of the official reports of Br. General Munro relative to the capture of Sholapoor, as it has been represented to us that the former accounts of the operations before that place have been in some instances not very correctly stated:

Camp near Sholapoor, 11th May 1818.

To

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

SIR,

A few days after I passed the Kistnah on my advance to Sholapoor, the Peishwah's infantry which had been levying contributions in Beejapoor, crossed the Beemah, and retreated in a northerly direction. On my arrival at Patry on the 8th Inst. about 12 miles west of Sholapoor, I learned that this body had turned to the westward and taken post under the walls of Sholapoor. On the 9th, in the morning, the division marched to Degaom about 3 miles west of Sholapoor, and while the main body took up its ground, a strong advance under Br. Genl. Pritzler made a circuit to the north east to cover the Engineers in examining the western and northern walls of the pettah. The Enemy made some feeble attempts to prevent the execution of this design, and the advance returned to camp after having ascertained that the pettah might be easily escaladed.

The enemy's position was covered in the rear by the fort and a tank, and their front which faced the S. E. by a high bank. With a view to draw their attention from the pettah, a party was sent in the evening to reconnoitre the left of their encampment. Their numbers, according to the best accounts which could be obtained, amounted to 4500 infantry, of whom 1200 were Arabs, with 13 guns, and about 700 horse.

While this force maintained its position, the siege could not be commenced, and it could not be dislodged unless we got possession of the pettah. The whole of the division therefore, with the exception of Lieut. Col. Frazer's brigade marched from camp at 3 A. M. on the 10th and arrived at day break on the northern side of the pettah, at the distance of about 800 paces from the walls. The troops destined for the escalade were in two columns, the right under Lieut. Col. Newall and the left under Major Giles of H. M. 53 Regiment. These columns were of nearly equal strength and both under the orders of Col. Hewitt C. B., who commanded the attack. The reserve was composed of the details in the margin and was commanded by Br. General Pritzler. The right and left columns reached the walls at nearly the same instant, and while they escaladed it, a brisk fire was opened on the defences at the distance of 3 or 400 yards by the artillery under Lieut. Col. Dalrymple. The enemy's troops were driven rapidly from one part of the pettah to the other, till the whole of it was in our possession. Gunput Rao Phansiah, who commanded the Peishwah's infantry in camp, as soon as he heard our firing, moved from his position with a body of foot and 7 guns round the east side of the pettah, and opened a cannonade on the reserve, which was ordered to form along the northern wall, so as to be covered from their fire. A reinforcement was at this time ordered from the pettah to join the reserve in attacking the enemy's guns, but as it was discovered that the enemy were beginning to withdraw their cannon in consequence of the blowing up of one of their tumbrils by our fire, they were instantly pursued by the reserve and driven back to their former position, leaving three of their guns in our hands. The infantry of the reserve was on this occasion led by Lieut. Col. Dalrymple of the artillery, as there was no other Field-officer present at the moment, but he was joined as he advanced by Lieut. Col. Newall with the reinforcement ordered from the pettah. In this attack Gunput Rao Phansiah, the heriditary chief of the Peishwah's artillery, and the Commandant of all his forces in this quarter, was wounded, and Vetul Punt Tattiah, the second in command, was killed. Several attempts were made in the course of the day, by the enemy's troops to recover the pettah, but they were so much discouraged by their loss in these affairs, and what they had suffered in the morning, that they began to go off in the afternoon from their encampment in parties of 50 to a 100, to the westward; and by 4 P. M. their whole army was in motion in that direction. The different parties halted for each other at some distance from the forts and then continued their march in one body. They had already got about 2 miles from the fort before their intention of abandoning it could be ascertained. As they had left their guns behind, no infantry could have overtaken them, Br. Genl. Pritzler was therefore immediately detached after them, with the 3 troops H. M. 22 L. D., a party of about 200 irregular horse under Captain Munro 7th L. C., and another party of nearly the same number, of H. Highness the Nizam's horse under Doulah Khan, who had only arrived in camp at noon, after a very long march. The Brigadier General overtook the enemy about 7 miles from Sholapoor, attacked and broke their columns, and continued the pursuit for 5 miles, to the Seenah river, when the night and the dispersion of the enemy put a stop to it. The enemy left 7 or 800 men on the field, numbers of wounded who escaped took refuge in the neighbouring villages, and almost the whole body threw away their arms in the flight.

I have been more particular in describing the attack of the pettah of Sholapoor than might otherwise have been necessary, because it has in its consequence led to the total destruction of the enemy's infantry, for that force without cannon or arms and completely dispersed, may be regarded as annihilated as a military body.

I have been greatly indebted to Col. Hewitt C. B. for the officerlike manner in which he conducted the escalade, to Lieut. Col. Newall and Maj. Giles for the spirit with which they led their respective columns, to Lieut. Col. Dalrymple of the artillery for the well directed fire, by which the enemy suffered so much, and for the zeal with which he came forward to lead the column in the charge upon the enemy's guns, and to Lieut. Grant of the Engineers for the intelligence with which he guided the storming party to the points of attack. Br. Genl. Pritzler rendered the most essential service at the head of the reserve in supporting the escalade, and the attack of the enemy's guns in the morning; and the judgment and decision which he displayed in charging the enemy's infantry in the evening is above all praise. The Br. Genl's orders were executed in the most gallant manner by Capt. Chadwick and the officers of H. M. 22 L. D. Col. Hewitt C. B., speaks with great commendation of the behaviour of Major Smith of the 2d Bat. 9th N. I., and Capt. Gwynne of the Rifle corps in driving the enemy from the pettah. I have been greatly obliged by Capt. Jollie of the Adjt. Genl. and Capt. O'Donnoghue of the Quar. Mr. Genl's department who acted as my staff, and to Lieut. Watson, my Aid de Camp, for the able & zealous assistance which I received from them. I cannot speak too highly of the admirable spirit shewn by the Officers commanding the detachments composing the flank battalion and by every officer and man of the division.

I have the honor to enclose the reports of Br. Genl. Pritzler and Col. Hewitt, C. B., and a return of casualties.

(Signed) T. Munro.
Br. Genl.

TO THE ADJT. GENL. OF THE ARMY.

SIR,

After the defeat of the enemy's force before Sholapoor on the 10th instant, preparations were immediately begun for the siege of the place, but from the difficulty of procuring materials, our batteries were not ready to open until the morning of the 14th. The fire was so well directed, that before noon a breach was nearly made in the outer wall, when a message was received from the Killedar requesting that hostilities might cease, and that he would give up the place at sunrise next morning. The terms were agreed to, and the garrison marched out at the time appointed with their arms and private property. They were accompanied by Gunput Rao Phansiah, who had gone into the fort on account of the wound which he received on the 10th. The fall of Sholapoor leaves Bajee Rao no strong place in this part of his dominions and removes every impediment to the settlement of the country. The principal officers of the garrison have received passports to go to Poonah to reside there, and I have not the least doubt that the whole of their troops will return to their homes. I have been greatly indebted to Lieut, Col. Dalrymple commanding the Artillery and Lieut. Grant of the Engineers for their able services and to all the officers and men of the force for their meritorious exertions during the short but active operations of the siege.

(Signed) T. Munro,
Br. Genl.

Camp near Sholapoor, 16th May 1818.

ARRIVAL.]—Captain G. Knight, 4th Regiment.
DEPARTURES.]—Assistant Surgeon George Gordon.
Lieut. Col. Wm. Boye, Commanding at Tannah.
Lieut. S. Robson, E. Regt.
Lieut. J. Johnson, H. A.
Capt. Geo. Knight, 2d 4th Regt.
Capt. Delamotte, Pioneers.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.]—July 21st Ship Surat Castle, Capt. J. Walker from England, dated 20th Dec.

Passengers from England.

Reverend Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrys, Miss Moore, Lieut. Keit.

FROM THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

Mr. Walter.

DEPARTURES.]—July 18th Ship Carron, Capt. Andrew Crawford to England.
Do. do. American Ship Isabella Henderson, Comdr. George Dame to New York.
Do. 19th Ship Leda, Capt. Geo. Lamb to Liverpool.
Do. do. French Ship Eugene, Capt. Des Brosses to Bordeaux.
Do. do. Ship Friendship, Capt. R. Horwood to China.
Do. do. Ship Glenelg, Capt. E. Cooper to China.
Do. 20th the H. C. Cruiser Vestal, Lieut. R. Watson to the Persian Gulph.
Passengers by the Carron, Mr. Hornby, Lieut. Rich, Mr. Huntly, Mr. Horback.
Passenger by the Leda, Capt. Rea.
Passengers by the Friendship, Gen. Gordon Esq., Assistant Surgeon H. C. Service, Ensign Massy, Bombay European Regiment.
Passengers by the Glenelg, Mansfield Forbes Esq. Mr. Anderson, Capt. J. Gover.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.] June 21, Ship Jessy, A. Landall, from Madras 12th June.—24, Ship Friendship, G. Wise from Batavia.—25, Ship Euphrates, P. Mearing, from Bussorah 29th April and Bombay 4th June.—do. Ship Perseverance, A. Brown, from Madras 10th, Masulipatam 17th and Vizagapatam 19th June.—do. Ship Wanstead, W. Young, from London 8th January, Portsmouth 5th February and Madras 9th June.—do. American Ship Washington, G. Abbott, from Batavia 6th May and Sumatra 9th June.—27, Ship Richard J. McClune, from Liverpool 29th November, Rio Plate 7th March, and Madras 19th June.—do. American Ship Dorothea, J. Harman, junior. from Marseilles the 1st March.—do. American Brig Stephen, Jacob Smith, from New Port 16th Feb. and Isle of France the 30th May.

Passengers per Perseverance.

Mrs. McDonnell, from Madras.

Per Euphrates.

Cornet Robert Swinhoe, H. M. 22d Dragoons.

Per Wanstead.

Mr. Charles Herd, Free Mariner; Alexander Mercer, Stephen Finnis and Charles Thomas, Cadets.

DEPARTURES.]—June 24, Ship Syren, Capt. T. McDonnell, for China.
26, Brig Tweed, Capt. W. Spiers, for China.
27, Ship Oscar, Capt. C. Hurt, for Boston.
28, Brig Dolphin, Cowcher, for the Mauritius.
American Ship Aurora, Boit, for Boston.
American Ship Endeavour, Shitlaber, jun. for ditto.

Passed to Sea.

June 21, French Ship Goretti; the Mary, Capt. Browne, and Sachem, American.
22, The Maitland, and Sally American.
23, The Marquis of Hastings, Capt. Graham.
24, The Robarts.
25, The Mary, Captain Lusk, Herald, American and Espina, Spanish.
27, The French Ship St. Louis, Brig Tweed.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.]—June 30th, Brig Helen, Capt. G. Mackintosh, from Padang 1st June.—July 2d, Am. Ship Frances, Capt. Samuel Swift, from Fayal 26th March.—July 4th, H. M. Ship Minden, Captain W. Paterson, from Trincomalie.—ditto, H. C. Ship Marchioness of Ely, Captain Kay, from the Downs the 27th March.—ditto, Free Trader George the Third Captain Fisher, from London the 5th Feb. and Port Louis the 9th June.—ditto, 5th, Ship Argo, Captain Richard Humphries, from Padang 6th June.
July 5, Ship Naddershaw, Nacoda Culphane, from Muscat 14th June,—7, Ship Vittoria, Capt. Dudman, from London 21st December & Teneriffe 2d January.—8, Brig Cader Bux, Capt. J. L. Gotting, from Cuddalore 7th July.

Passengers per Frances.

Mr. James Dobney, Supercargo, John L. Dobney Assistant.

Passengers per George the Third.

Messrs. M'Curdy, W. M'Curdy, Campbell, E. Campbell, Aldham & Johnson.

Passengers per H. C. Ship Marchioness of Ely, Captain Brook Kay.

FOR MADRAS: Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. C. Sewell, Miss Rebecca Sewell, Miss Eliza Thompson, Miss Elenor Neal, Miss Susanah Chavaul, Miss Ann Underwood,—Major Ogilvy, 26th Regt. Foot, Captain James Chavaul,—Captain Matthews 59th Foot,—Lieut. Rae, 30th Foot,—Lieut. Pigot, 69th do.—Lieut. Young, 8th Light Dragoons,—Lieut. Dixon 69th Foot,—Lieut. Stewart, 30th Foot,—Ensign Gregg, 30th do.—Ensign Curzon, 69th do.—Ensign Stewart, 46th do.—Ensign C. Halloran 19th do.—Mr. Thomas Sewell, Mr. James Sewell, Mr. C. W. Cotton, Mr. Harmon Milford, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. James Fullerton, Mr. James Campbell, Mr. T. Ruddiman, Mr. J. M. Boiges.

FOR BENGAL: Miss Margaret Berkeley, Miss Sarah Drisdale, Miss Jane Langley, Miss Maria Compton, Mr. Thomas Fisher, Cadet, Messrs. R. Bolebroke, J. B. Fanton, R. Robarts W. Minto, Edward R. Jordon, W. Forbes, F. Beero, L. G. Murphy, Henry Hodges, Thomas M. Molleneux, W. G. Beauchamp, Proctor Beauchamp, W. A. Hughes, N. Gifford, Edward Rodgers,—Elizabeth Tiny, Charlotta Claremont, Authony Peters.

DEPARTURES.]—June 25th, H. M. Ship Orlando, Capt. Clavell, on a Cruize,—July 3d, Ship Isabella, Capt. F. Brignall, for Calcutta.
5, Brig Experiment, Captain Gopffert, for Masulipatam, Coringa and Vizagapatam,—do. H. M's Ship Minden, Captain W. Paterson, on a Cruize.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.]—Yesterday morning the 24th instant the Lady of James Henry Crawford, Esq. of a Daughter.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.]—On Sunday, the 21st inst, Mr. John Compton, to Mrs. E. Dumbleton, of Howrah.
At Guruckpore, on the 18th June at the house of M. Ricketts, Esq. Montegue Ainslie, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Miss Sophia Ricketts, eldest Daughter of the late George Poyntz Ricketts, Esq.
On the 30th June by the Reverend Dr. Bryce, Captain Thomas Roebuck, of the Madrass Military Establishment, and Examiner in the College of Fort William, to Miss Matilda Gibson.
BIRTHS.]—On the 23d June Mrs Mahon, widow of the late Captain Mahon, of the Madras Packet, of a son.
On the 25th June Mrs. S. D. Anselme, of a Son.
On the 24th June the Lady of George Tyler, Esq. of a Son.
On the 22d June Mrs. Samuel Greenway, of a still born Child.
At Benares, on the 12th June the Lady of William Cowell, Esq. of a Son.
At Dhee Serampore, on Friday the 19th June Mrs. Anna Ross, of a Son.
On the 26th June the Lady of Anthony Lackersteen, Esq. (of the Firm of Lackersteen, and Co. Jacksan's Ghaut) of a Son.

At Benares, on the 20th June the Lady of J. Stuart, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.]—On 26th June Captain Roquet, an old Portuguese Commander, long resident in Calcutta, a man of the strictest integrity and very much respected.

On the 25 June Captain Wm. Rutter, of the Ship Diana.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.]—At Bellary, the 21st June, the Lady of Capt. Daly, H. M. 34th Regt. of a Daughter.

At Madura, the 20th of June, Mrs. Sarah M'Nemara, of a Daughter.

At Punganoor, the 20th June, the Lady of H. E. Emudie Senker Royl, Esovant Bahadar, Rajah of Punganoor, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.]—At the Quarters of Lieut. Col. Newall, in the Fort of Durwar, on the night of the 17th June, sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers and all who had the pleasure of knowing him; Lieut. John Robert Machey, of His Majesty's 53d Regt. doing duty with the Flank Companies in the Field.

On the 13d ultimo, at Trichinopoly, Mr. John Cowan, Conductor of Ordnance, aged 43, leaving a Widow and 4 Children to deplore their sudden and severe loss.

At Jaulnah, on the 13th May Lieutenant John Stodart, of the 3d or P. L. I. sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Ceylon Intelligence.

COLOMBO.

20TH JUNE 1818.

Our Kandyan intelligence during the last week contains several accounts from various quarters of which we shall give a summary abridgement.

We are happy to state that upon the point of primary importance, the health of the troops, our late reports are favourable: the coolness of the weather and a considerable fall of rain seem to have contributed to a general amendment, and with the exception of ulcers from leech bites and other unavoidable causes, the number of sick continues to diminish. On the 17th, 15 were discharged from the Hospital in Kandy and only 4 admitted.

His Excellency the Governor perseveres in going out every day, and visibly gains strength by air and exercise.

The Hon'ble the Resident was returned to Kandy; the 2d Commissioner Mr. Gray still remained in Tumpanahoy, where all was quiet: Captain Swan with his Detachment of the 18th N. I. arrived in Kandy on the 17th Inst.

Letters of the 14th have been received from Lieut. Col. Kelly, who was still at Villanghene waiting for the 1st Division of the H. C.'s 18th N. I. both Divisions had marched, it appears, from Mandowa on the 5th Inst. and they would probably reach Badulla on the 13th or 14th. The first may therefore be expected to join Lieut. Col. Kelly on the 16th or 17th. A Vidhan and another man had voluntarily surrendered themselves in consequence of their families being Prisoners at Villanghene, and from these men some curious and valuable information has been obtained: they are Dooriahs, a low cast employed in desperate enterprizes and which has for several months formed a select guard always attendant upon the Pretender and Kappitopola: the Vidahn and his companion belonged to Kappitopola's Body Guard, which is now reduced by desertion from 34 to 7 men. The first result of their communication was, on the night of the 10th, the capture of a Doorian Vidahn who had been extremely active in forcing many people into the service of the Pretender, and in punishing those who ventured to disobey him. A party of 20 Malays under Serjeant Pally guided by the Doorish deserters, succeeded in this enterprize, and the Vidahn was no sooner seized than 40 of his people including women and children followed him and made their submission: the Molandiram, also who commanded the Dooriahs sent a message announcing his intention to surrender himself. Serjeant Pally has been in former instances brought into notice for his good behaviour and he is again highly spoken of upon this occasion by Col. Kelly. These Dooriahs who must have had good opportunities of knowing the state of the Pretender's forces, report that not more than half his people are armed with firelocks: he had at one time 2000 armed with bows and arrows but all of these, except about 25 had gone away for Provisions, and it was not expected that more than half of them would ever return. Gunpowder there is none, but what they make from day to day pounding it with rice pounders. They are not in general distressed for any provisions except salt; Kappitopola has been for a fortnight ill with dysentery and cannot walk without assistance. He is very cruel, inflicting capital punishments and cutting off limbs. The Pretender was brought up from the low country that the people might see him and make their obeisance: some Deputies are said to have attended from all the different Provinces except the four Korles: Kappitopola and the Pretender were supposed to be going towards Wallapane, Matturatte or Mandaramura, as houses were prepared for them in all those places: but they change their residence so frequently and so suddenly, that it is very difficult for their followers to ascertain where they will be at any time: reports had reached them of British troops being expected to enter Hewahetty and orders were given to block up the roads: Kiwulgedera with three other Chiefs were upon the look out on the heights near Badulla: we have no doubt that all their precautions will be quite unavailing to prevent Lieut. Colonel Kelly's marching with the utmost ease thro' Hewahetty towards Kandy, and we only wish that Kappitopola's illness might so far retard his movements as to enable our troops to come up with him, or that the late inauguration of the Pretender might embolden him to make a stand: there would be little doubt of the result. The Hon'ble the Resident has received many particulars of information from another Kandyan who has lately been with the Pretender and Kappitopola; his account agrees in general with that given by the Dooriahs, but his details of the ceremony of prostration, and of the names of all the representatives of different Provinces would not be interesting to the public. He states that the Pretender is not a person of Malabar birth, and that it is easily seen by his conversation that he has been a Priest: in private conversation it was whispered that he was the son of Wilbawe Kapurale: this informant agrees also with the Dooriahs in saying that there is a general disgust towards the cause of rebellion prevailing among the people, and much disappointment expressed at the repeated failures of all the great promises of which the Headmen and the Priests had been so lavish.

Every thing remains perfectly quiet in Oodunoora Yattenoora the Four and the Seven Korles except in that part of the latter which borders upon Matele, where the Rebels continue to disturb the country, but nothing of any consequence has of late occurred.

From Kornegalle we hear by a letter from Lt. Col. Hook dated the 16th Inst, that two Dooriahs had given information of the treasonable practices of Maha Watta Gamma Nileme, who had by threats and force prevented the Inhabitants from making known their complaints to Government, and was himself at Wandoragal Temple with his followers preparing to join the Rebels. In consequence of this intelligence Lieut. Murphy was sent on the 15th at night with a small party of picked men, who completely surprised the Nileme and took him prisoner with 20 of his people. He was tried on the 16th before a Court Martial, convicted upon the clearest evidence and sentenced to be hung. The present disturbed state of the Province towards the frontiers of Matele, and the treacherous efforts of the Chiefs to persuade or force the people into rebellion, while they are themselves actually under the protection of the British Government, induced Lieut. Col Hook to consider this Traitor as a proper subject for a severe example of justice. His sentence was therefore immediately carried into execution. There is indeed a double reason for exercising such wholesome severity; the Chiefs are, it may almost be said, the sole instigators of the Rebellion; they only therefore undergo the deserved chastisement of their guilt: again if to deter others from similar crimes be the best justification of rigorous punishment, the execution of one considerable headman is more likely to produce that effect than the slaughter of 100 of their wretched followers, whose death they regard with the most callous indifference.

From Saffragam we learn that Lieutenants McBean and O'Neil are in pursuit of the Rebels, Lieut. McBean has captured a Headman and about 30 other prisoners; Lieut. O'Neil is with Ecknelligodde.

We are sorry to have to communicate an unfortunate accident which happened near Kandy on the 11th Inst. Captain Truter was going into Dombera and about 3 P. M. he embarked in the Lewelle Ferry boat, himself, 10 Soldiers, 2 Servants and the boatmen, in all 14. The river being swelled by the late rains, and the current rapid, Captain Truter took the precaution of making all the men sit down. When they were about the middle of the river, the Boatman, whose hands were sore, accidentally suffered the rattan, by which he was pulling over, to slip from his hold: the Boat immediately was carried down the stream and about 150 yards from the place of crossing, filled and upset: one Private of the 83d and three of the H. C. 15th N. I. were unfortunately drowned, and 10 stand of arms lost. The rest saved themselves by getting upon the boat which luckily struck and remained fast upon a rock about 400 yards lower down: from this perilous situation in the middle of a rapid river with a flood rising they were got safe to the bank, chiefly by the exertions of Privates Butler and Beven of the 19th Regiment and a Cooly.

Madras Intelligence.

His Majesty's Ship Minden, Captain Paterson, anchored in the Roads from Trincomalie on Saturday morning.

[*Madras Courier, July 7,*

COURIER OFFICE, 5 o'Clock, P. M.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the Honorable Company's Ship Prince Regent, Capt. Harris, from England the 31st March.

The following is a list of her Passengers.

Major R. Taylor, Madras Artillery, Major J. Dalrymple, 30th Regt. Captain W. Baker, 34th Regt. Captain M. Sherwood, 34th Regt. Lieutenant A. M. Farlane, 34th Regt. Lieut. J. Thompson, Lieut. G. Gattie Lt. Green, Ensign J. Fletcher, Ensign James Harrison, Ensign J. Read, Royal Scots, Ensign J. Stewart, Madras N. I. Mr. W. S. Berry, Cadet, Mr. James Woodman, do. Mr. C. Bell, do. Mr. J. Delmonte do. Mr. G. J Hamilton, do. Mr. R. Thorp, do. Mr. A. Woodburn, do. Mr. James Whillie, do. Mr. J. De Laughton, do. Mr. David Dighton, Mrs. Eliza Taylor, and Mrs. Eliza Stewart.

For Bengal — Mrs. C. Nesbit, Mr. R. B. Nesbit, C. S. Mr. T. B. Barker, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. P. Carruthers, do. Mr. T. English, do. Mr. A. Larmet, Cadet, Mr. C. Burrows, do. Mr. J. R. Graham, do. Mr. J. Currie, do. Mr. W. Lennox, do. Mr. J. R Annesley, do. Mr. T. J. Simpson, do. Mr. R. Thorp, and Mr. James Woodburn.

[*Madras Courier Extra. July 9,*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] Capt. T. Miller, H. M. 40th Regt. Surgeon J. Burton, 8th Regt. L. C.—Lieut. J. Noble, Sub Asst. com. Genl.—Lieut. E. H. Foster, H. M. 25th L. D.—Lieut. C. Short, 2d Bat. 12th N. I.—Lieut J. Rickard, 2d Bat. Pioneers.—Asst. Surg. D. Lamb.—Ensn. G. I. Blackhouse, H. M. 30th. Lieutenant Fenwick, M. E. R.—Lieutenant Rolland 2d Dragoons.

DEPARTURES. Lieut. Col. Steele, 2d Bat. 2d Regt.—Capt. Ogilvie, 1st Regt N. I.—Capt. Tedlie, 69th Legt.—Capt. J. Ralston, 20th Dragoons.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY. Rs.	BUY. ANS.	— JUNE 29, 1818. —	SELL. Rs.	SELL. ANS.
5	12	Six per Cent. Loan		
		Obligation. Disc.	6	4

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 9TH JUNE, 1818.

Mr. J. Battye, Collector of Bhaugulpore.

Govt. Gazette,—June 25.

On Wednesday last at nine in the forenoon, an examination took place at the Free School, pursuant to notice, in presence of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta.—The meeting was most respectably attended by many of the principal Gentlemen and Ladies of the Presidency. We are not prepared to give a detail of this interesting assembly, but are informed, that the Scholars evinced the greatest progress since last year's examination.—They shone particularly in Arithmetic, which as well as every other subject they learn in Dr. Bell's method. The health of both Boys and Girls is wonderful—doing the greatest credit to the care bestowed upon them by the Masters and Mistresses of the School. This institution is daily flourishing more and more under the paternal care of it's Right Reverend patron, and we trust that the public will encourage by their support its intended enlargement.

[*Ben Hurkaru —June 27.*

With great concern we submit to our readers, the following extract of a letter from Cawnpore: and we sincerely hope, that the promised accounts of this calamity, will shew that it has not been so extensive, as the writer seems to believe.

Kakadoo, near Cawnpore, 16th June, 1818.

"We have been here the trembling witnesses of the most awful exhibition of nature's powers, that this country has perhaps ever experienced.—Hurricanes have been ever known to be most violent in the West Indies, when their effects are viewed with more alarm than wonder; but storms in Hindoostan, tho' frequent at the change of monsoons, and very often violent, yet have never been known to be of that amazing force as to root up trees of years standing, and blow down buildings that have stood the test of ages, burying with it such an appearance of devastation and desolation as to produce every effect of an earthquake. I will endeavour to give you some idea of it, which, however, must be faint in comparison.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, as we were all sitting at dinner, it changed suddenly from the most brilliant sky to an awful gloom, almost amounting to darkness: it was then perfectly calm; but ten minutes had not elapsed, ere a tremendous hurricane of wind arose. In the space of half an hour, every door and window in the Bungalow was burst open, and shattered to atoms; the roof was torn off, and we were all obliged to take shelter in the cook-room, which fortunately was a pucka-roofed building, where we remained, till this awful visitation of nature had subsided, when the scene around us was truly lamentable. The river was covered with wrecks of cotton and other boats, which were all entirely lost, and sorry am I to add, that most of the dandies aboard perished. At our ghaut, out of 19 boats lying there, 3 only were saved. We have since heard, that all the factories around were visited by the same storm: the losses that have been sustained are incalculable, and have thrown a gloom over the most sanguine. In a few days, Sir, I may be able to give you a further account, but at present am overwhelmed with my own losses, which must apologise for this hasty account."

Extract of a letter from Allahabad, dated June 15th, 1818.

"Report says 30 000 people have died of Cholera in the district of Gurruckpore within the last month. By prohibiting the sale of the bad rice, indeed all rice,—in the Jail here not one has died, from the disease, while it has been formerly two months raging with great fury in the town and neighbourhood."

[*India Gazette.—June 29th.*

Division Orders by Lieutenant Colonel Adams, C. B. Camp, Nadoorah, 24th May, 1818.

On the approaching separation of the 5th Regiment of Cavalry from the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, Colonel Adams cannot suppress the feelings which must naturally be excited in his mind at the loss he is about to sustain, in a suspension of that society and friendly converse, which a personal observation and enjoyment of several years must have rendered so dear to him.

The Commanding Officer has frequently had occasion of applauding and bringing to the notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the high spirit and gallantry displayed by the 5th N. Cavalry on all occasions in the field, and he is happy in the present opportunity of thus publicly expressing that on no occasion have these qualities been more conspicuous than in the action with the Peishwa on the 17th of April. It is not, however, to this alone the expression of the Commanding Officer's approbation is confined; he is happy to bear testimony to the internal economy of this excellent corps; its superior moral conduct, and its orderly and correct behaviour, so highly creditable to Major Clark and to all the officers and men composing it; and Lieutenant Col.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1818.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

Adams will accordingly have great pleasure in making a faithful report of these circumstances to the Adjut. General, for the information of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief:—with every wish, therefore, for the happeniss and prosperity of the 5th Native Cavalry, the CommandingOfficer requests that corps, collectively, will receive the sincere expression of his heart in the word Farewell!

COMMERCIAL.

Yesterday the Exchange Rooms opened, and were most respectably and numerously attended by Merchants, both European and Native. We sincerely hope that this may be a presage of the future prosperity of an institution, calculated to be of such extensive benefit to the commercial interests of this city, and so honorable to its projectors and supporters.

We have been agreeably surprized by perusing some letters from indigo planters in the upper part of the Jessore district; instead of the lamentations which we were led to expect from some recent accounts we have received from the other districts, we find the most confident expectations of an excellent harvest. The plant is said to be in fine condition, and this, with the high prices Indigo continues still to fetch in the English market, may in some degree warrant the anticipation of a profitable season to those concerned in that article.

A very severe Hurricane was experienced on the 15th instant, in the vicinity of Cawnpore, but we are happy to state that its effects have been felt only very partially. Letters of the same date as that quoted in the paper of yesterday, have been received from that neighbourhood, which make no mention whatever of that event; and a letter from a gentleman, who was on the river at no very great distance below Cawnpore, states, that though the vein of wind had passed but a very short distance above, yet the river was perfectly tranquil where he lay.

[*Cal Gazette—June* 30.

We have likewise letters from the Camp before Satunbury, of date the 9th June.

"The troops employed in the attack of this place reached it on the 8th June, when Major Lamb sent out a party of 20 men to take possession of some ruins, in which some of the enemy were lodged, and from which they were occasionally firing upon our force. Before our troops got within musket shot, three sepoys were wounded by matchlocks, and ordered back to camp. The enemy are a set of marauders called Bhaugeries, at open enmity with all their neighbours, and are particularly expert at shooting, in fact as much distinguished for their dexterity in this way, as the natives generally are for the reverse. The place is represented as destitute of guns, yet the letter mentions the probability of these good marksmen standing a siege. It is besides chosked up with puckah houses, from which it is supposed, that they will annoy our troops not a little. A couple of Shrapnels however, frightened them very much, & they sent out offers of surrender, provided they were allowed to march out with the honours of war, their wives and children to be sent past Dugein (the range of their former depredations) under English protection. This was refused, and a surrender at discretion, the only terms that would be heard of. This they, on their part, rejected, and have since been employed in firing upon our troops.

"JUNE 10—The batteries opened this morning, and have been firing away. The enemy continue their matchlock fire; and have already picked off one Artillery man, and wounded two severely, besides several Goloundauzes and Pioneers.

"11.—The storming party would not advance to the march yesterday, and the two leading sections of 32 men were all laid on the ground, by two vollies from the Fort defences. Our loss is announced at 85 men killed and wounded. Lieutenant Manson of the Pioneers killed. Captain Watson severely wounded.

"P. S.—The enemy evacuated the place during the night of the 10th."

[*Asiatic Mirror—1st July*

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE TIMES.

MARCH 19, 1818.

Artificers of various descriptions are ordered by Government to be sent to Trincomalee from that department in Chatham Dock-yard; none are taken but volunteers, and the offers of service are innumerable.

MARCH 25.

French papers of Friday and Saturday arrived at a late hour last night. The following are extracts:—

PARIS, MARCH 21.

"The Chamber of Deputies met on the 19th. The discussion on the Customs was resumed; the greatest impatience was manifested for the cloing of the debate almost as soon as it began; and after two or three speeches, the further consideration was adjourned till Saturday, there being no sitting on Good-Friday.

One of the first houses of the Havannah writes, under date of the 4th of January, to its correspondents at Marseilles, that the capture of Mina has entirely tranquillized Mexico, and re-established the commercial intercourse beween that vast country and Cuba.

"Yesterday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, some time after the rehearsal of a piece in one act, a fire broke out in the interior of the theatre of the Odeon. The flame reached the decorations and the wood-work and the fire extended with a frightful rapidity. Before four o'clock, many of the staircases were already in flames. At the first news of this event, assistance was sent from all quarters. The Chancellor of France and the Grand Referendary of the Chamber of Peers went to the spot on the first intelligence of what had happened, and remained there with all the persons attached to the service of the Chamber as long as the burning continued. His Royal Highness the Duke of Berry hastened likewise to the spot, and did not cease, by his words, to excite the zeal of the workmen. His Excellency the Minister of General Police and the Prefect of Police exerted their most active and efficacious labours in the distribution of assistance and the protection of property. The engine men, the guard of the chamber, the royal guard, and the troops of the garrison of Paris vied with each other in zeal and courage. The national guard of the 12th legion assembled there in great numbers, and, encouraged by the example of their chiefs, rendered the greatest services. A line was immediately formed from the Odeon to the fountain of the School of Medicine, and buckets full of water passed from hand to hand. In spite, however, of the ample means of assistance, it was not possible to save the interior of the building. At a quarter before 5 o'clock, the roof of this vast edifice fell in with a great crash. Happily the weather being calm and rainy, the sparks did not extend to the neighbouring houses. The roof fell entirely into the interior, and as soon as that happened, the centre of the conflagration was circumscribed, and all alarm ceased. By 10 o'clock the fire had been entirely got under, and no burning was observed but some remains of the wood-work. The individuals attached to the theatre, and who lived in it, lost indeed all their effects, but their persons were saved. Simple citizens were observed going to the top to rescue the women and children. Among other instances of such heroic zeal, one individual was remarked, who had the boldness to venture on a parapet inclined like a roof, to snatch a child from destruction, descending afterwards safe and sound with his precious burden. The soldiers of the guard were particularly distinguished by their zeal and adventurous boldness. All the by-standers admired a non-commissioned officer, who saved two women, at the peril of his own life. Every one asked his name; they learned that he was called Berquin, corporal of grenadiers in the second battalion of the second regiment of infantry of the guard. We have heard that one of the fire-men and two soldiers were severely hurt, but we hope that more accurate information may put an end to these reports. It will be recolleted, that this theatre experienced the same disaster on the 23d of March, 18 years ago.

"The Lord detained in St. Pelagie for a debt of 40,000 francs, is Lord Spencer Chichester."

"The late storms have caused great damages at Bayonne and other places."

The ships destined for the voyage of discovery of the Northern passage into the Pacific sailed yesterday from the river.

THE LATE CARDINAL YORK.—The monument to the memory of the Cardinal York, the last of the unfortunate race of the House of Stuart, is now in progress, under the direction of the celebrated Canova. It will be recollected, that by the munificence of the Prince REGENT, in the year 1815, the sum of 250,000 francs were placed by Lord CASTLEREAGH at the disposal of Canova, who was then at Paris, to be applied to defray the expence of carrying to Rome the works of art restored by France, of which sum 50,000 francs were directed to be appropriated towards the monument of the Cardinal York. It is now erecting in St. Peter's, where the monument of his father is placed under the title of *King of Great Britain France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith,* &c. It is said, that the Cardinal, by his will, directed that his name should recorded on his tomb as *Henry the Ninth.* Canova has undertaken to execute a marble group to adorn and and illustrate the monument, which, when completed, will form a distinguished ornament of the magnificent Cathedral of Rome. It is expected to be finished in the course of the present year.

MARCH 26, 1818.

The official documents upon which the measures now in contemplation for building new churches are founded, have appeared. They are so voluminous as hardly to admit even of a comprehensive abstract. But they relate to other sbjects than the mere insufficiency of the present churches, and the necessity of supplying the want; the title of one them being "An account of Benefices and Population, Churches, Chapels, and their capacity, number and condition of Glebe-houses, and Income of all Benefices not exceeding 150l. per annum." The second relates only to the insufficiency of churches; and its contents are classed under the two following heads:—

No. 1. An account of the population, and capacity of churches and chapels according to the Church of England, in all benefices or parishes wherein the population amounts to or exceeds 2,000 and upwards, and the churches and chapels will not contain one-half, according to the diocesan returns, or other authentic documents, laid before Parliament.

No. 2. An account of the population, and capacity of churches and chapels according to the Church of England, in all benefices or parishes wherein the population amounts to or exceeds 4,000 in number, and the capacity of the churches and chapels does not exceed one-fourth of the population, according to the diocesan returns, or other authentic documents, laid before Parliament.

Before we exhibit any of the results contained in these two documents, we may make a few general remarks upon the subject to which they relate. In theory it may be argued, that every parish-church ought to contain, at one time, such a proportion of the inhabitants, having attained puberty, as may be spared from the necessary avocations of life during the Sabbath. It is perhaps, however, practically impossible to find comfortable accommodation for such a mass of people; we should deem it sufficient, therefore, if church-room were afforded for as many worshippers as it is *probable* might attend, under the most favourable circumstances. The returns, however, voluminous as they are, simply state the population of each parish, and the capacity of the church. But in building new places of worship, we must not shut our eyes to the glaring fact, that there is, and always will be, a considerable number of dissenters for whom no church-room need be provided; and farther—painful as the truth may be, we still must not conceal it—that there are, and likewise always will be, a vast body of absentees. Practically, therefore, there is no want of church-room, except in places where people are desirous of going to church and cannot obtain seats; no where the lukewarm can even urge the difficulty of obtaining seats as an excuse neglecting their duty to their Maker; and in all such cases, we say decidedly, that a remedy ought to be applied: but we could have wished, in addition to the columns already contained in the returns before us, that another had been added, stating the average number of persons who attend each church. Where the church *is full* every Sabbath-day, and an excess of population remains over, there more church-room should be provided: but it is not sufficien to enable Parliament to judge of the inadequacyt of the present structures merely to say that each parish contains so many—five thousand for example,—and that the church will hold but one thousand. How many, we should ask, ordinarily does it contain? How many, judging from experience, do you think likely to attend? While we are upon this subject, we shall venture an observation upon the non-residence of the clergy. It would certainly be desirable to have a resident clergy-man in every parish; but it appears from the abstract which we shall immediately subjoin, that there are upwards of 3,500 livings which will not pay for a resident minister, being less than 150l. per annum. We know that the reply of certain politicians to this is—"Equalize the livings, and so afford each clergyman sufficient for his support." We shall here pass over the trifling consideration, that it is absolutely and practically impossible to equalize livings, without equalizing every other species of landed property—that is, upon the supposition that we allow the clergy any hold upon the land; and we will say, that if this equalization were to take place, the effect would be, to introduce a lower and a worse description of men into the church, and to exclude all those who by attainments of learning, dignity of character, and propriety of demeanour, are calculated to uphold the profession. We know that it may be here inquired, and will be by many, what the Apostles were? To which we briefly reply that they were men qualified by Divine operation to speak all languages; and therefore not only the most pious but the most learned men in the world: and while the sacred oracles are locked up in a dead tongue the first and most necessary step toward[illegible]nterpretation of them is, an acqua[illegible] that tongue by human means, b[illegible] study; for though the Spirit, it [illegible]ently excites men to preach and expound the Scriptures, it has never, so far as we have learn[illegible] in modern times enabled them to translat[illegible]e verse of them: and those who pretend to the greatest degree of inspiration, are forced to go to the translation of our church, the work of devout and erudite men, but who would have shuddered at any imputation of Divine powers.

But farther, even if livings are equalized, there would still remain an obstruction to universal residence; for we again find, that out of 10,000 parishes there are upwards of 4,700 which either have no parsonages, or none fit for residenee. We are convinced, therefore, that all that can at present be done as to residence, is to constrain the unwilling clergy to it, wherever it is practicable, by enforcing the existing laws; and to improve as much as may be the condition of the poorer clergy, and that of parsonage-houses.

ABSTRACT OF THESE RETURNS, &c.

Number of Benefices			10,421
Population			9,940,391
Churches of the Establishment .	10,192		
Chapels	1,551	——	11,743
Number of Person they can contain ...			4,770,975
Glebe-houses fit for residence			5,417
Benefices which have no Glebe-houses ..			2,626
Glebe-houses not fit for residence			2,182
Livings not exceeding £10		12	
—— 20		45	
—— 30		119	
—— 40		248	
—— 50		314	
—— 60		314	
—— 70		301	
—— 80		278	
—— 90		251	
—— 100		594	
—— 110		250	
—— 120		289	
—— 130		254	
—— 140		217	
—— 150		291	
Total number of Benefices not exceeding £150 ...			3,503
Number of Livings, the value of which are not specified, being returned as Impropriations, or Appropiations			27
Sinecures			38
Number of Livings not included in the preceeding classes, and therefore presumed to exceed the value of £150 yearly			5,993

An abstract of the totals of Parishes containing a population of above 2,000, of which the churches will not contain one half:—

Population	4,659,786
Number of persons the churches and chapels will contain	949,222
Excess of population above the capacity of churches and chapels	3,710,564

An abstract of the totals of parishes of above 4,000 inhabitants, of which the churches will not contain a quarter:—

Population	2,947,698
Number of persons the churches and chapels will contain	419,193
Excess of population above the capacity of churches and chapels	2,528,505

THE COURIER, March 13.

DUTCH AND FLANDERS MAIL.

FROM THE FRENCH FRONTIERS, FEB. 27.

We learn from Cambray, that letters received there from Paris from a respectable source, state that the negociations for the evacuation of the French territory by the Army of Occupation, are very far advanced, and are nearly concluded. At Paris they still flatter themselves that these negociations will have the desired result, but it is not believed that the evacuation will take place till after the end of the summer. If this important point is settled, the British contingent, it is said, will shortly return to England, but that a part of the German troops, with the Russian contingent, will remain for a year on the right bank of the Rhine, as well to secure the new arrangements which may be made in Europe, as also to announce to the parties that still exist in France, that as the Allied Sovereigns are on the one hand far from wishing to violate the independence of France, they are on the other hand resolved vigilantly to guard the maintenance of the general tranquillity.—*Haarlem Courant, March 3.*

VIENNA, FEB. 23.

The Austrian Observer, after giving an account of the attempts to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, adds the following observations:—

"We suppose that the crime will excite in France, as every where else, only one feeling. The criminal who committed it, whether he acted from his own impulse, or only as an accomplice, has been guilty of more than an ordinary crime. The man whom he attempted to assassinate, does not appear here in his own individual charact[illegible] he belongs to Europe, nay to the human[illegible]

"His servic[illegible]ity are above the praise of his c[illegible] his destiny has even now pl[illegible]e of glory. What cou[illegible]ttempt? To think[illegible]on, could [illegible] of a mad[illegible]sand sh[illegible] and in-[illegible]uted more [illegible] to the res-[illegible]s now as the [illegible]uccess of which [illegible]s it wished to at-[illegible] which he defends? [illegible]housands would rise [illegible]f all.

[illegible]s mark the enterprise as a crime, [illegible]t have been imagined, except by a d[illegible] villain, or by a party which long for fresh troubles."—*Austrian Observer, Feb. 23.*

We received this morning New York Papers to the 16th ult. They contain an important Report from the Navy Board to the Secretary of the Navy, stating the proceedings which have been had under the Act for the Increase of the Navy. In the State Navy-Yard, there are the frames of ten line-of-battle ships and ten frigates. The Report proceeds as follows:—

"Of the copper and lead required in the construction of the ships authorised, when the quantity contracted for shall be delivered (and nearly all has been delivered), we shall have a sufficiency for all the ships of the line authorised, and for ten frigates.

"Of white oak and pine, it will be perceived that we have contracted for, and otherwise provided, as follows:

"A sufficient quantity of oak plank for seven ships of the line and four frigates, and nearly all the pine plank required for seven ships of the line and four frigates.

"Beams for five ships of the line and four frigates.

"Ledges, long combings, and ranging timber for seven ships of the line and five frigates.

"Knees for six ships of the line and three frigates.

"Mast stuff for three ships of the line and two frigates; and we have also engaged, and have now delivering, the keels and keelson pieces for five ships of the line and one frigate.

"Of cannon, carronades, round and grape shot, we have contracted for the quantity required for two ships of the line.

"Of iron, we have engaged, and have now on hand, nearly all that is required for four ships of the line and one frigate.

"Upon the subject of the steam-batteries, authorised by the law for the 'gradual increase of the navy,' the Commissioners have engaged one steam engine of one hundred horse power.

"The Commissioners have also established an anchor shop at this Navy Yard, where all the anchors required will be made. They are also making at this Yard iron cables.

"One ship of the line is ordered to be laid down at each of the following Navy Yards, viz.:—Portsmouth, New York, Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk. Preparations are also making in each of these Yards, and materials to a considerable extent have been collected.

"Of the ships ordered to be laid down, those at New York, Norfolk, and Washington, have been put on the stocks, and are progressing; those at the other points named, will be laid down as soon as circumstances will admit."

The Report concludes by saying, the Commissioners have no doubt of being able, "if it should be the wish of the Executive, to launch them within the period contemplated by the law."

We cannot refrain from suspecting that the period is not far distant when hostilities will break out between Spain and the United States.

The following is a dispatch from General Gaines:

Head-Quarters, Hartford, Georgia, Jan. 28, 1818.

Sir—I have just received a letter from Wm. Harris, Esq. of Telfair, containing the painful intelligence of the massacre of Mr. Daniel Dikes and his family, by a party of Indians, on the Satilla, 40 miles from Telfair Court House. Mr. Harris adds, that there was reason to apprehend some other families have fallen near the residence of Mr. Dikes. I have ordered a detachment of cavalry to that frontier, to pursue the Indians as far as practicable.

A detachment of Col. Wimberly's regiment of infantry will be sent down the Flint, on the Indian side towards the Big Bend, with orders to reconnoitre the country, and arrest or attack any parties found in that quarter.

Edmund P. Gaines, Major-Gen. Comm. His Excellency William Rabun.

MARCH 16,

IONIAN ISLANDS.

An article, dated Venice, the 12th ult. communicates the outline of the Constitution of the Ionian Islands, adopted by the Legislative Body, May 2, 1817, and notified on the 26th August following, by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, the Protector of that State.

This act was published on the 28th Dec. and was to be put in force from the 1st Jan. this year. The anniversary of these two days will be henceforward celebrated by a solemn festival. The State of the Ionian Islands consists of the Isles of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, St. Maure, Ithaca or Teaki, Cerigo, Paxo, and other little Islands, on the coast of Dalmatia or the Morea, formerly under the dominion of the Republic of Venice. The fundamental religion is that of the Orthodox Greek Church. The vulgar tongue is the Greek. The Government shall consist of a Legislative Assembly, a Senate, and a Judicial Authority. The Military Command, according to the Treaty of Paris, belongs to the Commander of the Troops of his Britannic Majesty. The Members of the Legislative Assembly are named by the body of Electors; the Senate, by the Legislative Assembly; and the Members of the Judicial Authority by the Senate; these Elections shall be made for five years. The Lord Commissioner of the Sovereign Protector is invested with the power of convoking or proroguing the Parliament in cases of urgent necessity; but it cannot be dissolved in such a case except by virtue of an order of his Majesty in Council. The Senate, as the depositary of the executive power, shall be composed of five Members and a President. The President shall have the title of Highness, and each of the five Members that of Præstantissimi, nearly equivalent to that of Excellency.

The President shall be named by his Majesty. The Protector and the Senators chosen among the most distinguished persons in the Legislative Assembly, shall be elected in the following proportions, namely, one for each of the islands, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, and St. Maure, and only one for the other islands, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxo. The Senate shall have among its attributes, the proposing of projects of laws. Every project approved by a majority of votes, shall have the validity of a law, provided it have the approbation of the Lord Commissioner, and be not annulled by an ordinance of the King's Council— There shall be at Corfu a General Printing-Office, under the immediate direction of of the Senate and the inspection of the Secretary-General; no other Printing-Office shall be established in the Isles of the Union, without the permission of the Senate, and the approbation of the Lord Commissioner. These with a few minor regulations, constitute the the basis of the New Constitution of the Ionian islands, which according to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris of 5th November, 1815, are to form one free and independent State, under the protection of the King of Great Britain and his successors.

UNION-HALL.—A SON MURDERED BY HIS FATHER.—A transaction, at which humanity shudders, was on Saturday the occasion of attracting about this office a crowd of between two and three thousand persons. John Fawcett, an elderly man, was brought before Mr. Serjeant Sellon, charged with shooting his son, John Fawcett, jun. on Friday night about eight o'clock.

Jane Commins, of Duke's-place, Westminster, stated, that on Friday evening she was passing along Joiner-street, Tooley street; the door of Mr. Bush, potatoe-merchant, was open; the prisoner fired a pistol at some person on the stairs; she went into the passage and saw that the wounded person was a young man. He staggered into the warehouse and fell into a chair. She inquired where he was hurt; he said "the right side". She observed the blood running from his side in a torrent. She asked him if he knew who it was that fired the pistol; he replied, "Oh! it was my father." The prisoner looked piteously at the wounded man for several moments; he appeared horror-struck at what he had done, and did not attempt to escape until she called out "Murder;" he then ran away.

Mr. Frederick Bassat, dresser at St. Thomas's Hospital, sworn. "On Friday night a young man, named B. Fawcett, was brought into the hospital. I dressed his wound; it is a gun-shot wound on the right side. His state is so dangerous, that I do not expect him to live.

Mr. William Speck, solicitor, St. Johns' Southwark, sworn "Last night I was passing along Tooley-street, in company with my brother; I saw a man with a pistol in his hand run out of Bush's house. He ran very fast; I followed until I overtook him in a court, where there was no thoroughfare. He had then no pistol. After giving him in charge to a constable, I went to look for the pistol, and found it in a court through which the prisoner run. I afterwards went to him at the watch-house; he complained that Mr. Bush cohabited with his wife, and that his intention was to shoot Bush."

Wm. Bush sworn.—"I was up stairs on Friday night with prisoner's wife, who is my house-keeper. His son was there also; a little girl of mine was below. The prisoner came and inquired for me; my girl came to the bottom of the stairs, and called out "Father," prisoner's son went down. A few moments afterwards I heard the report of a gun or a pistol, I went down stairs, and found young Fawcett weltering in his blood.—I have maintained the young man at my house a very considerable time. The prisoner is a biscuit-baker, and lives in Bishops-gate. We are not good friends; and I believe he is jealous of his wife and me."

Other evidence was taken to a considerable length, the tendency of which was to shew that the prisoner had shot his son, conceiving him to have been Bush.

At the close of the examination a messenger arrived from the hospital with the intelligence that young Fawcett had expired. Further proceedings were immediately adjourned until the verdict of the Jury is known. The deceased was a fine young man, 20 years of age. It was stated by Bush, that the prisoner had been heard to threaten the life of his son at various times.

March 17th.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer last night, in the House of Commons, moved, that one million be vested in the hands of Commissioners to aid the building of new Churches and Chapels. No aid is to be granted to any parish when the excess of the population beyond the accommodation in the present Church is less than 10,000 souls. When the parishes are very large and populous, they are to be divided, if the consent of the Patron can be obtained; and when such consent cannot be obtained, a district is to be set apart, under the spiritual care of a separate Clergyman. In cases where the extent and population of the parish is not so disproportionably great, Chapels of Ease are to be erected. But in all cases, the public is only to aid the parishes, and is not to bear the whole expence of the new Churches.

The population of London was stated at 1,129,000, and the Church accommodation calculated only for 151,000. It was particularly recommended that service should be performed three times every Sunday; and that as many families occupy their pews only once in the day, they should be open to the public on the other two occasions. Free Pews are besides to be erected. A separate measure is to be proposed for Scotland.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Friday and Saturday last. In the Chamber of Deputies, the Projet of a Law has been submitted for the more effectual abolition of the Slave Trade, which our readers will peruse with pleasure, as an unequivocal testimony of the sincerity of the French Government upon this subject. It is stated that an individual of the name of Ouin has been arrested near Lyons, who is suspected of being implicated in the attempt upon the Duke of Wellington.

The following are extracts:—

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—MARCH 12.

The Minister of Marine ascended the tribune, and pronounced the following speech on the subject of the Slave Trade:—

"Gentlemen—The most enlightened men of all nations have, during the last century, required the abolition of that barbarous traffic, known under the appellation of the Slave Trade: their voices had long been raised against it without effect; in vain religion and philosophy united their complaints and their efforts; it was reserved for us, to see this magnanimous resolution spring up in the minds of the inhabitants of every State, and in the breast of every King. It was reserved for us to witness the accomplishment of that desire recorded in the immortal work of Montesquieu. 'Why,' said he, 'why do not the Potentates of Europe, who form so many useless conventions, make a general one in the cause of humanity and pity?' The Congress of Vienna, Gentlemen, have answered to the appeal of that great genius. History and humanity will record with gratitude the famous declaration of the 8th February, 1815, in which all the Sovereigns, with a general and liberal regard, pleaded, as it were, the cause of morality and justice, with as much wisdom and force of argument as were ever displayed by the most eloquent men in all ages. A reform so salutary but at the same time so contrary to divers interests, cannot result from the will of any Government, or from its efforts. It can only operate by universal consent, by that influence superior to all other—the inevitable sway of morality and of humanity.

"A single man, by his power and the delusion of his exploits, had arrested time in its course, and the human species in its perfection. But once his career concluded, the nature of things resumed its order, & the French Empire, reinstated by its legitimate Princes, occupies the first rank in the scale of nations. In this general progress of all people towards wisdom and civilization, it has to her been a source of noble consolation, in the midst of so many sufferings, to associate herself in the framing of that great act of morality and justice proclaimed by the Congress. In observing our Sovereign (scarcely seated on the throne of his ancestors), eager to pay this homage to the rights of humanity, it recalled to our minds, that from one century to another, the Princes of this same family not only swayed the sceptre with glory, but in the practice of the most exalted sentiments and the most generous virtues.

"The projet of the law which we now submit, must be considered as a necessary additional article to the Treaty of 20th November, 1815, as without it, this article cannot be perfect in its execution.

"It is a new proof of the fidelity which influences France to fulfil her engagements; and we can never discharge one, whose end is more conformable to the sentiments of its Sovereign, and to the wisdom of its inhabitants.

"The projet of the law stipulates, that all persons who are found engaged in the Slave Trade, under any pretence whatever, whether subjects of France, or foreigners residing in a State under its dominion, will be subject to the penalty of forfeiture of ship and cargo, and the suspension of the Captain, if he be a Frenchman."

Monday next was fixed for the discussion in committee.

MANUSCRIPTS OF HERCULANEUM.—A letter from Naples says, "Among the manuscripts discovered at Herculaneum, there is a copy of *Justin* and one of *Aulus Gellius*, in such a state of preservation, that the persons appointed to decypher these manuscripts are able to read them almost without any difficulty. This discovery is the more valuable, on account

of the alterations that are knowu to have been made in the texts of these two authors; and because the eighth book of the *Noctes Atticæ* of Aulus Gellius, which was lost, is now recovered.

The Marquis of. Lansdowne is said to be in possession of a statue of Venus, of which Canova thinks the Venus de Medicis is but a copy. It was obtained by his Lordship, at great expence, during his late visit to Italy, where he happened to have early information of this produce of some researches made by excavation. The lady was exhibited to his Lordship's friends one evening last week, when the great banqueting room was illuminated in honour of her and of them. Whether she be the original Venus or not, she is a most beautiful one.

MARCH 18,

THE ROMAN VILLA IN OXFORDSHIRE.—(*Extract from a Letter-*)—"A few days ago, I made an interesting excursion to the Roman Villa, discovered near Stonesfield, 11 miles from Oxford. It was first pointed out in 1816, by the Rev. Mr. BROWN, the Vicar of that parish. By the assistance of that gentleman, and of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, on whose estate the villa stands, extensive discoveries have been made. The building encloses about three acres of land, the peristyle, on every side of the quadrangle, is very evident, as are the divisions of forty-seven rooms. The pavements are tesselated, and in good condition. One of them in a large room is perfect. The *tesseræ* are so exactly laid together, so beautifully varied, and the pattern so correct and elegant, that the best floor cloth is not painted with more accuracy or beauty. The pattern is one, which frequently appears on our modern floorcloths. The baths are completely excavated, and the *hypocausts* and flues, by which they warmed the rooms, in the manner we have adopted for for hot-houses, are apparent. The largest rooms seem to be about 30 by 25,—one is exactly 28 by 24; a proportion, in which the length exceeds the width much less than in modern rooms. Nothing has yet been found to fix the precise date of the villa; the coins collected are those of CONSTANTINE the GREAT, who was CESAR in 306, and AUGUSTUS from 308 to 337. The Duke of MARLBOROUGH shows a due regard to these valuable remains of antiquity. At present, the remains of pillars and the tesselated pavements are covered with mould, to protect them from frosts, which are particularly injurious to the latter by loosening the tesseræ.

VARIETIES.

The Orang Outang is so far recovered from his late indisposition, as to be able in person to receive the congratulations of his friends; his first levee was on Tuesday last, and every day since, which has been numerously attended. It is almost incredible the multitude of inquiries that were made after him at Exeter Change during his illness.

[*Courier 17th March.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

16th MARCH.

NATIONAL MONUMENT.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day for the House taking into consideration that part of the Lords Commissioners' Speech, which related to the Building of Churches.

Mr. Tierney gave notice, that soon after the Holidays he would move, that the Sum granted by Parliament for the erection of a Monument to commemorate the Victories by Sea and Land, be laid out in the erection of a Parish Church for that purpose.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the subject to which he was about to call the attention of the House was not connected with that alluded to by the Right Hon. Gentleman, in as much as an economical arrangement for the building and enlarging of Churches throughout the Kingdom, was very different from the erection of a Monumental Church upon a great scale of ornamental architecture. At the same time he was far from being disinclined to coincide with the view of the Right Hon. Gentleman on this subject—(hear, hear!)—for he thought that if the Right Hon. Gentleman would do him the favour to communicate with him on the subject, it would be found that they did not disagree. His own opinion was, that nothing could be more fit than that national monuments should be rendered applicable to purposes of general utility.—(Cheering.)

Mr. Tierney expressed great satisfaction at what had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman on this subject. It was so much better that this view had been adopted in that quarter in which it could be most advantageously and properly carried into execution, that he could not but congratulate the House upon it.

BUILDING AND ENLARGEMENT OF CHURCHES.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House then resolved itself into a Committee on that part of the Lords Commissioners. speech which related to the building of Churches'

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that there never had been a recommendation from the Throne entitled to be received with greater gratitude by the country than the present. When it was considered that above a century had elapsed since Parliament had interfered to promote the erection of places of public worship, and that that interference, though attended with considerable expence, was very imperfect in its character, the public must have been for some time anxiously looking forward to some proposition of the nature of that which he was about to submit to the Committee. In fact, nothing could have justified so long a delay on the subject but the serious expences and difficulties in which the State had been involved. Even during the wars in which the country had been engaged, liberal grants had been made by Parliament to promote the comforts of the Clergy, and to confer on the public the benefit of a resident, respectable, and moderately endowed Clergy. But still there existed a melancholy deficiency in places of public worship. This was augmented by the great increase of the population of the country, and still more by its concentration in the metropolis, and in large manufacturing towns. Many parishes of great extent, in which the population was originally scanty, were now filled up with inhabitants. According to the returns on the table, the following were the proportions of the population of the parishes in several of the Dioceses, including only those parishes, the population of which exceeded 2,000, and the Churches of which could not accommodate half that population. In the Diocese of London there were, on the average, in each parish no less than 11,600 inhabitants; in that of York 8,789; in that of Chester 8,195; and in that of Oxford no more than 2,422; so that the proportion of Oxford to London was above four to one. The insufficiency of the Churches for the population might be rested on general notoriety, but he would state a few cases from the Reports;—There were 27 Parishes, in each of which the excess of population, above the means of accommodation in Churches, was more than 20,000 souls. Of these 16 were in the metropolis, and the remainder in manufacturing towns. In Liverpool, of 94,000 inhabitants, 21,000 only could be accommodated in the Churches, leaving a deficiency of 73,000. In Manchester, of 79,000 inhabitants, only 11,000 could be accommodated in the Churches, leaving a deficiency of 68,000. In Mary-la-bonne, of 78,000 inhabitants, 11,000 could be accommodated in the Churches, leaving a deficiency of 67,000. It thus appeared, that in these three Parishes there were near 220,000 inhabitants who could not obtain access to the Churches. It was not absolutely necessary that a Parish Church should be able to contain the whole population. He should conceive a Parish might be considered adequately supplied if the church could contain one third part of the inhabitants. On this subject they would find much valuable information in the work of Mr. Yates. By stating the absolute deficiency of churches to the whole population, the excess would appear so enormous and incalculable, that all relief which could possibly be given would fall far short of the object. In the work to which he had referred, there would be found a correct abstract of the information in the Parliamentary returns with respect to this subject. The deficiency of the dioceses of London & York were the greatest. The population of London & its vicinity was 1,129,000. There was accommodation in the Churches for 151,000 persons, leaving a deficiency of 977,000 persons. In the City of London the accommodation in the Churches considerably exceeded what the inhabitants required. This was the case, indeed, in all the ancient Cities of the Kingdom, of which the parishes were in general small: Norwich, Canterbury for instance, and in general all the Cities which had their origin in Roman Catholic times. In those towns which had been built since the Reformation more especially, the case was very different. From what he had before said, with respect to the population and accommodation of the dioceses of York and Chester, the disproportion was very little less. In the dioceses of York there were 96 Churches, which had accommodation for 139,720 inhabitants; the whole population amounted to 720,000, so that there was a deficiency of 580,000 persons. In the diocese of Chester there were 167 parishes, of which the Churches afford accommodation for 228,000 inhabitants; the population of the diocese is 1,286,000, so that there is a deficiency for 1,040,000. The deficiency of London and Chester was, therefore, the most striking; but it was very great in other dioceses. In the diocese of Winchester there were 37 Churches, which afforded accommodation for 59,000 the population was 335,000, and the deficiency 265,000—four fifths of the whole being not able to find accommodation. But the excess of the population, compared with the accommodation of the churches, and the impossibility of a great part of the inhabitants obtaining admission into the churches under such circumstances, and with service only once a day, was not the only evil. There many other religious duties which a clergyman, however diligent, could not possibly attend to, if he had a cure of 50,000 souls. How was it possible to administer the sacrament, to perform the funeral rites, celebrate baptisms, marriages, and to discharge the various other clerical duties in a cure so extensive? The Right-Hon. Gentleman then entered, by way of exemplification, into a detail of the various duties which had been discharged in the course of the year in several parishes. Upon the whole, some measure to remedy this evil was not less important with a view to the security of the civil rights of the people of this country, than with a view to the advancement of religion and morality. He had thus given some idea of the extent of the mischief as it now existed. It would now be expected of him that he should state shortly the outline of the measure which he had in contemplation to submit to them. He had to propose a grant to the extent of one million sterling, to be raised by the issue of Exchequer Bills, and applied as the occasion might require. He thought it inadvisable that this should be raised in one sum or in one year, but that it would be preferable to have it evested in the hands of Commissioners, as in the case of the Exchequer Bills voted last year in aid of different Parishes. This plan would be better than the grant of an annual sum. By the circumsctiption of the sum to a million, the public would also have an idea of the extent of the aid which could be obtained. It would be better, therefore, in many respects than a small grant each year. During four or five years, provision might continue to be made successively each year, till the whole grant was at an end. In the valuable work he had already alluded to, they would find an account of the manner in which a business of the same nature had been conducted. It would be found, that in Queen Ann's time, 31 Commissioners were appointed on whom the whole business devolved. A general tax was imposed on commodities entering the Port of London, for the purpose of enabling them to carry into execution the building of a certain number of additional churches in the Metropolis; and as the sums were raised, they were made over to the Commissioners, who were authorised to build and complete eleven churches. The present Commissioners were entitled to go to a much greater extent of labours. In granting aid they would be regulated by a combined view of the extent and the population, the want of accommodation in the existing Churches, and the ability of the district to bear the burden requisite for completing the deficiency.—Public aid ought only to be given in aid of a fair exertion on the part of the district; where the Commissioners were convinced of the inability of the district to complete the undertaking of itself, then it would interfere, & that with a view rather to assist than to complete the execution. He had already observed, that many parishes had not only too great a population for the pastoral care of one Incumbent, but their extent was also too great. It was, therefore, thought right that power should be given on a representation from the Commissioners to the King in Council, to divide such parishes, with the consent always of the Patron of the Parish. As it was intended that the utmost respect should be paid to private rights, this could only be done with the consent of the Patron. The right not only of present Incumbents, but of future Incumbents, also, ought to be respected. Present Incumbents would in every case be indemnified. The King in Council then, on the representation of the Commissioners, and with the consent of the Patron, might divide a Parish. If the consent of the Patron could not be obtained, if the Parish could not be completely divided, it might have a District Division.—The King in Council might so divide it, that the division should not interfere with private rights. This would be done by putting a part of the parish under the care of another spiritual Pastor.—This was in cases where the Parishes were too large for any one Minister. In those Parishes where the Clergyman was in habits of intercourse with his Parishioners, and in which he did attend to the duties of his Ministration, but in which further accommodation was required for the inhabitants, even in those cases, when aid was only given for the erection of Chapels, and where the Parish was neitherl divided, nor a district set apart from it, it would be provided, that the Clergyman who officiated in such Chapels should only be removable by the Bishop, and not by the Minister of the Parish. The objects, therefore, to which the Commissioners would have to attend were—First, The Ecclesiastical Division of Parishes; Secondly, The District Divisions of Parishes; Thirdly, The Building of Chapels; and, as far as possible, aid for those purposes would be afforded by Parliament. The evils of the great deficiency of Churches must be apparent to every Gentleman who heard him. He had already stated, that there were twenty-seven Parishes, of which the excess of the population above the accommodation in the Churches was above twenty thousand souls. It was estimated, that not less than 77 Churches would be necessary to give moderate accommodation for the excess. This would enable one-third of the inhabitants of these Parishes to obtain accommodation at one time in Churches. He had made no deduction for those inhabitants, who were not members of the Established Churches; for without any disparagement to the Dissenters, he thought, that as the Churches evied money from all, it ought to provide accommodation for all; and he believed that many who did not now attend the Established Church, did so from necessity, as the Established Churches shut their doors on them—(Hear, hear,)—He needed not to call to the recollection of the Committee an excellent Society lately formed, from which he anticipated great assistance in the furtherance of this great object. It would be expedient that the Commissioners should not extend aid to Parishes, where the deficiency was less than 10,000 inhabitants. He had already said, that it was proposed the utmost respect should be paid to private rights. Whether, therefore, the parish should be divided wholly or partially, the presentation should be vested in the present patron. In the case of Parochial Chapels, the patronage would be vested in the incumbent of the parish, the person who was spiritually answerable for the whole. The patronage of the parishes would be found very much diversified. For instance, of the twenty-seven parishes already alluded to, the patronage of four was in the Crown, two in the Archbishops of Canterbury, three in the Bishop of London, one in the Archdeacon of London, six in Collegiate Churches, two in Chapters or Corporations, in one the incumbent was elected by the parishioners, and eight belonged to private Patrons. These 27 parishes would afford a tolerable specimen of every mode of ecclesiastical property. He trusted the present question would be considered quite distinct from every idea of party—(Hear, hear.)—The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded with moving a grant of one million of Exchequer Bills, to be vested in the hands of Commissioners, to be by them issued under certain regulations for the purpose of affording aid in the Building of Churches.

Capt. Waldegrave made a few observations, but from the low tone in which he spoke we were unable to understand their import.

General Thornton expressed his satifaction with the motion.

Sir Charles Monck thought it most desirable and expedient that the large part of our population, now unprovided for, should obtain accommodation. But he thought the good effect of this would in a great degree be defeated, unless the manner of performing the service in our established Churches underwent considerable modification. Nothing was more likely to reclaim the Dissenters—he did not speak this in an invididious sense—to the Established Church, than an alteration in the manner of performing service. Without some modification, he was afraid little moral and religious improvement could be expected from additional Churches. When he considered the state of things in those parts of the country where there was a want of accommodation, and adverted to the state of morals and religion in those parts of the country which were most splendidly endowed, he was led to entertain considerable doubt as to the benefit which would be derived from new Churches, without some farther change. In those parts of the country in which the population had increased most of late years, Churches were scarce, but there were many parts of the country where the population was very large in old times, greater indeed than it was now. In Norwich, for instance, there were 39 Parishes, while, by the last returns, the population was only 38,000. Was Norwich, with this ample provision of Churches, a comparatively moral and religious town? He recollected that Durham had also many Churches, yet the population was only from eight to ten thousand, whereas Newcastle, a very large town, had not above four or five Churches. But he had never heard that Durham was more remarkable for morals than Newcastle. In travelling over England, he believed it would be found, that where there were most Churches, the people were far from being the most exemplary in their morals. The Churches were formerly open at all times, as they were now in foreign countries, and the people were always going to them. There ought to be some modification in the manner of performing the worship—it ought to be more frequently performed in a day. He thought also, they ought to take into consideration the present endowments of the Church, and see whether there was not a large proportion of them employed in a manner not at all calculated to promote the interests of religion—whether the revenues of Prebendaries, &c. might not be applied to the purpose for which money was now asked from the nation at large. Nothing ought to be taken from the nation till an investigation into these things shewed the necessity of the measure. He was unable to see why they should at once take one million, and no more; when they entered on this business, they ought to make up their minds to bear whatever was requisite. He thought that it would have been better, instead of taking this money from the nation at large, to have appointed Boards or Commissions in each County, who might have made up the deficiencies of parishes by a county rate. Many of the provisions detailed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were, in his opinion, unobjectionable.

Mr. Gipps asked if no aid was to be granted where the deficiency was less than ten thousand?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the whole of the Grant would probably be appropriated to parishes having a larger population. He had omitted to state, that in many cases it was considered the revenue derived from the pews would form a very adequate provision for the Clergyman. It was also intended that in all the Churches to be built under the grant, there should be three services every day. It might be advisable that the same provision should also be made with respect to many of the Churches now existing; but that would be a matter for separate consideration.

Mr. W. Smith stated, that an application had been made from the North of Scotland for additional Churches. One parish of Scotland, with which he was connected was nearly forty miles long. He knew of a Church which was at the distance of thirty miles from some part of the parish. Which respect to the observations made by an Hon. Baronet (Sir C. Monck), with respect to the religion and morals of different places, he wished only to say that it was some what more difficult to obtain a knowledge of them than of the population. He believed, if the Hon. Baronet had known the City of Norwich better, he would have spoken with more respect of its morals. Besides its numerous Churches, there was a considerable number of Chapels of Dissenters capable of holding a larger population than the Churches.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was impossible to extend the present measure to Scotland, but his Majesty's Government would not lose sight of the application, and had no indisposition to apply to Parliament for that part of the United Kingdom.

Dr. Phillimore expressed his approbation of the proposed Plan.

After a few words from Mr. Gipps, the Resolution was agreed to.—Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017